BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Owing to the cutting of the Railroad between Petersburg and Weldon and Richmond and Danville, we have received no Richmond or Petersburg papers for more than a week past. We have no detailed accounts of the operations around Petersburg and Richmond, later than the 20th. And as the telegraph wires have also been cut, the Raleigh dailies have furnished us little news from Virginia. The Petersburg road is said to have been opened on Sunday and the telegraph in operation, but no communication had been received in Raleigh up to Tuesday.

It is stated that the enemy had destroyed some twenty miles of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, but the damage done the Petersburg and Weldon road is said to be slight.

The enemy is reported to be in possession of the Railroad at Burkeville, the junction of the Southside and Danville Roads. The Standard learns that some thirty of the enemy were captured near Weldon a few days since, supposed to have been on that way to burn the bridge at that point.

The only information we have from the fighting going on near Petersburg, is from the Progress of Monday, which we give below:

FROM VIRGINIA—DESPERATE FIGHTING AROUND PETERSBURG DURING THE PAST WEEK.

We are without papers or telegrams from Virginia since Tuesday last, but we saw Lt. Hoke, who is attached to the Provost Marshal's office of this city, yesterday, who left Petersburg on Friday morning, and from him obtained the following facts:

Lieut. Hoke was sent to Petersburg on business, was there two or three days, and left on Friday morning. Grant's line extends from the James River across the Appomattox to the neighborhood of the Railroad, this side of Petersburg a few miles. On Wednesday and Wednesday night there was desperate fighting along the whole line, our army forcing the enemy back from their position at some points, taking a large number of prisoners, cannon, colors, &c. On Wednesday afternoon 104 prisoners were brought into Petersburg, and the same night Mahone captured 1750 men and about 100 officers, 8 pieces of artillery and 7 stand of colors, all of which had arrived in the city. Five hundred more prisoners were taken on Thursday night in a desperate fight which took place on the Railroad, the enemy's extreme left, this side of Petersburg. Here the Yankees were driven back, and on Friday morning when Lieut. Hoke passed near the battle field, the enemy's left was within about half a mile of the road and fighting was going on along the whole line.

Gen. Lee was in Petersburg and directed the operations of the entire army, and the citizens, officers and soldiers were cool, confident, sanguine and determined. Lieut. H. by any one, and that the [illegible] was never in better spirits or more sanguine. In the fight on Wednesday some siege guns that had been planted by the enemy near the city were dismounted, and but few shells were thrown into the city during Lieut. Hoke's stay. The heroic people of Petersburg he represents as perfectly sanguine of a victory over the Yankees.

About 400 of our men were taken by the enemy on Wednesday. The killed and wounded are no doubt heavy on both sides, but thought to be much heavier among the Yankees than on our side. Of course Lieut. Hoke could not arrive at anything like the numbers on either side.

Lieut. H. left Petersburg on Friday morning, walking 20 miles along the line of the road, when he took the train for Weldon. He came over the entire road from Petersburg to Weldon on that day and the enemy no where had possession of it. If, therefore, the enemy were driven back in Friday's fight, as we hope they were, the damage to the road will soon be repaired and communication with Petersburg will be re-opened. Lt. H. brought a Yankee pipe and a fine rifle as trophies from the battle field. Our informant is a gentleman of intelligence and a faithful officer, and these facts may be generally relied on.

Northern dates to the 20th state that Morgan occupied Lexington, Kentucky, and that Sherman, on the 18th reported the Confederates retreating across the Chattahoochie towards Atlanta, and he pursuing.

No news by telegraph. The telegraph is in constant use by the government, so that no news can be sent to the press. It is reported that a general engagement along the entire lines at Petersburg took place on Friday and Saturday last.

SUMMARY OF NEWS AND RUMORS.—In the raid on the Danville Railroad, at Staunton bridge, between Burkeville and Danville, the enemy encountered our forces and were repulsed, it is said, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. They were retreating, at last accounts.

The *Progress* of Tuesday says:

The principal rumor yesterday was to the effect that the enemy were advancing on Wilmington. We suppose, however, it is nothing more than a mere raid.

Up to this writing, 8 o'clock Monday night, we have nothing at all from Virginia, though the wires are up and communication open to Petersburg and Richmond.

The State Journal of the 28th says:

From Wilmington we learn that on Saturday night a party of Yankees, number not known, succeeded in passing Fort Fisher and capturing some of our pickets. Another surprise. It is thought they have escaped.

Nothing from Gen. Johnston.

At last accounts Hunter was still retreating from Lynchburg, our forces pursuing. On Tuesday of last week, near Salem, Va., we encountered the enemy, capturing 10 pieces of artillery, 200 horses, 150 prisoners, several wagons. The enemy destroyed many of their caissons and wagons to prevent their falling into their hands.

Nothing important from Georgia. An account of the late raid from Newbern appears in another column.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The enemy brought another large gun on a sling cart drawn by twelve horses, from the lower end of Morris' Island to Battery Gregg Wednesday, morning.

They have been unusually active for several days past hauling sand to both Wagner and Gregg.

A monitor left Charleston, Wednesday and sailed North.

The shelling of the city continues steady since last report. Thirty-five shots have been fired up to six o'clock Wednesday evening.—*Courier 23d.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Richmond, June 24.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 21st has been received.

Unofficial accounts represent the Federal loss in the several assaults on the enemy's works near Petersburg on Saturday to be severe. No official report has been received.

The Federal loss on Friday and Saturday are estimated at 8,000.

Sherman reports on the evening of the 19th, that Johnston had not retreated across the Chattahoochie river, but had evacuated the works in front of Kenesaw Mountain. He still holds the Mountain.

The continued rains have rendered military movements almost impossible.

Gold in New York on the 20th at 1993.

European advices to the 10th, are unimportant.

IMPRESSING HORSES.—The impressment of horses is going on in this county, and we learn the number called for is estimated by some to be a high figure for Forsyth. It strikes us discrimination should be made in favor of a certain class of farmers, to encourage them to exert themselves to raise more surplus grain instead of curtailing their means. It seems to us highly probably the present course of impressing so many horses in Western North Carolina will have a tendency materially to diminish the production of grain, another year, when every effort should be made to increase it.

Many valuable horses might be procured from Kentucky. That State is represented in the Confederate Congress; and as her representatives have been swift in introducing and supporting stringent war measures which cannot effect their constituents, perhaps arrangements could be made with said members of Congress to furnish the Confederacy with Kentucky horses instead of men! We hope they will have no objection to give Gen. Morgan an order on their constituents forthwith, for an enstalment of *horses* for the use of our army, to be credited on the conscript roll from that State! If Kentucky is one of us, she ought to do a little more for the cause than she has done. If we cannot get *men* let us have *horses!*

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—It may be of some importance for the Conservative party in this State not to forget the following facts which we glean from the Standard of the 24th instant:

"The Conservative party was originally composed of about forty thousand old Whigs and thirty thousand old Democrats; and the Destructive party of about thirty thousand old Democrats and ten thousand old Whigs. If the old Whigs should withdraw from the party, or if the old Democrats should withdraw from it, it would at once fall into a minority, and the Destructives will obtain the ascendency."

The Conservative party should remember the old saying, "united we stand, divided we fall."

THE CROPS.—The wheat is being harvested in this section, and from what we can learn, there will be about a "half crop" made. And the dry weather, we fear, has also cut short the oats and potato crops.

Accounts from the States south of us represent abundant crops. In Pontotoc county, Miss., the Montgomery Advertiser says, planters are contracting to deliver their wheat at $2 per bushel, such unusually heavy crops have been made there.

In Caswell County, N. C., the wheat crop is said to be abundant, corn looks well, and oats promises a large crop.

THE RESERVE CORPS.—The Reserves, between 45 and 50 years of age, of this county, organized on Saturday last, by electing the following officers:

Captain, Wm. Clinard; 1st Lieut., Newton McGehee; 2d Lieut., Briggs Cook; 3rd Lieut., Israel Moser.

☞ See new advertisements.

SOLDIERS' WAGES' TAX.—To pay the increased wages to the soldiers a law was passed at the late session of Congress, levying on all subjects of taxation under existing laws a tax equal to one-fifth of the amount of the present tax on the same subjects for the year 1864; payable only in Confederate Treasury notes of the new issue, and to be collected at the same times with other taxes on the same subjects.

TITHES.—Capt. David Pender, Post Quarter Master, Tarboro', has furnished the Southerner with the following amounts collected in Tax in Kind, in the first and second Congressional districts of this State. These collections have been made from only eight counties: viz Pitt, Edgecombe, Wilson, Halifax, Northampton, Hertford, Bertie, and Martin, which counties compose only half of the two Districts. The other counties being in the enemy's lines, no collections have been made. The collections are up to the first May: 13,777 bushels Sweet Potatoes, 650 do Irish Potatoes, 142,853 do Corn, 5,000 do Wheat, 4,023 do Oats, 337 do Rye, 5,119 pounds Rice, 3,155,760 do Fodder, 68,474 do Hay, 455,13 do Cotton, 4,002 do Wool, 253 do Tobacco, 3,020 bushels Peas, 9 do Beans, 89 do Ground Peas, 592, 528 pounds Bacon, 14,988 do Salt Pork.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864. NO. 9.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and one dollar for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about ten cents a line.

Celebration of [illegible] Day, 24th of [illegible] Masonic Fr[illegible] Lodge, No. 1[illegible]

According to [illegible] of brethren from [illegible] Lodges, assembled [illegible] ton, on the 24th of J[illegible] paratory to forming th[illegible] GAR was Marshal of th[illegible]

The procession (nu[illegible] formed in regular ord[illegible] Hall to the Methodist [illegible] though large and co[illegible] niently accommodate all [illegible] present; but the large cr[illegible] as possible, when the newly[illegible] ensuing year, were duly [illegible] spective offices.

Rev. J. W. JENKINS then [illegible] an address upon the subject of [illegible] not attempt even an outline of [illegible] briefly state that is was able and [illegible] interspersed with a genial vein of [illegible] attracted the undivided attention of [illegible] audience present, and no doubt removed much of the groundless prejudice against our ancient and honorable fraternity. The [illegible] never had the pleasure of seeing a la[illegible] of ladies present on such an occasion; they feel a deep interest in the fraternity and attention given to all the ceremonies of the occasion.

After the conclusion of the address [illegible] sion was again formed and proceeded to [illegible] were called to order by the W. Master, [illegible] motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the [illegible] tendered to the Rev. J. W. JENKINS for [illegible] able address.

The visiting brethren were then [illegible] vited to repair to the dwellings of [illegible] village, and partake of refreshments [illegible] the opinion of the writer, ample just[illegible]

Twelve months will pass before [illegible] celebration will take place. How [illegible] procession of brethren will be perm[illegible] on such an occasion again? I [illegible] all. The scythe of time is busy cut[illegible] victims; but let us be prepared to [illegible] Celestial Lodge above, where the *Architect of the Universe* ever presides.

VISITING BR[illegible]

For t[illegible]

NO TROUBLE IN FORSYTH.

The Greensborough Daily *Citizen* [illegible] "hears there is trouble among the H[illegible] of Forsyth.—Major Snipe, who was [illegible] Henry Clay Whig, and genuine conser[illegible] proclaims that he can not and will not [illegible] Mr. Holden, and that Mr. Boner says [illegible] he is for Vance; and also, it is trouble[illegible] understand how such a sterling Whig, and such an uncompromising opponent of secession[illegible]ism as Col. Wheeler, can support the fathers that vile doctrine in this State."

The *Citizen* seems anxious to know, or rather to define the position of these men, and to do so, appeals in a very familiar way to their old party prejudices. These gentlemen may inform the *Citizen*, in a few weeks, where they do stand; and in such plain and unmistaken terms that it will have no fears or doubts about them of the voters of Forsyth in the future.—They were old line Whigs, it is true; but when the [illegible] was disrupted and the secession [illegible] party joined issue with the Yan[illegible] [illegible] the country, they stood firm with the [illegible] portion of it and the conservative part of the old Jackson democracy, to maintain constitutional liberty, and nothing the *Citizen* can say by its appeals to old party issues, or that may be contributed with a view to change them, will have any effect. They will not take heed to men or measures simply because they may be popular with the *Citizen*, or that may be supported by a party known as a destructive one. They believe Gov. Vance has changed in political sentiment, as every true conservative believes, and that Mr. Holden still sustains he has unwaveringly done, upon the old conservative platform of principle. They know he is the defender of the people's rights now, as he was when the conservatives first elected Gov. Vance, and that he will be supported by the true conservatives of Forsyth.—The *Citizen* would do well to postpone [illegible] in its own county in regard to the [illegible] of candidates running there, but the people know their true position on both sides. The voters of Forsyth are intelligent enough to take care of themselves and their political interests, and will do so on the first Thursday in August by electing Col. Wheeler and Maj Snipe, and in giving W. W. Holden, a majority of [illegible] one over Gov. Vance. Let the read[illegible] *Citizen* remember this.

THE RECENT RAID ON KI[illegible]STON.

Van, a correspondent of the P[illegible]ess, furnishes to that paper the following [illegible]:

Some 300 of the enemy's cavalry left Ne[illegible]bern on the 20th inst., for the supposed purpose of destroying the gunboat, *Nose*, at Kinston. Being piloted by some notorious "bufflo," a dismounted detachment of the enemy crept to the rear of our pickets and cut off communication with Kinston. The main body operated in front. Col. Folk, accompanied by Adj't Blackwell and an escort from the 6th N. C. cavalry, determined to make reconnoissance from Kinston in person. In the night. The Yankees ambushed the party capturing Col. Folk and his Adjutant, and killing Lt. W. W. Kilpatrick, Lt. John DeHart, and Abijah Phillips, of the 6th N. C. cavalry. Five others were killed and several wounded whose names are unreported. The following officers are missing:—Col. Folk, Adj't Blackwell, Lt. W. C. Good, and Lt. Gash. Some forty others, privates and non commissioned officers of Capt. Gash's company, on picket, were captured also.

The Confederate of the 27th inst., has the following additional intelligence. Capt. Cogdell's company of [illegible] Whitford's regiment lost 15 men, killed, [illegible]ded, and captured—only two killed. C[illegible]reen, of the 6th N. C. cavalry, was wo[illegible]. A scout reports Yankees killed a[illegible]ne few wounded in the engagement.

Scared for W[illegible] [illegible]ton.—It is reported that Grant's army [illegible]kened by the absence of Warren's corps [illegible] has gone to Washington to protect [illegible]ity from a threatened attack from a p[illegible] of Lee's army, which was reported to h[illegible]ed the Rappahannock a few days ago [illegible]ute for the purpose of taking it by a[illegible]—*Night Reporter*, 20th.

CIRCULAR.

To the Voters of Stokes and Forsyth Counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

At the earnest solicit[illegible] of many political friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of [illegible] and Forsyth counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

To many citizens of the district I am not a stranger, as my lot has been cast among them for more than 50 years past; and my political writings through the columns of the *People's Press*, have constantly assured the public, that I was utterly *opposed to secession, and to the war*, which I predicted would be the necessary consequence.

After this unnatural war had made fearful inroads on the peace and quiet of our people, and with the purpose of ascertaining whether *some method short of fighting* could be adopted, that would stop this war and the shedding of more human blood, I advocated *"a call for a Convention;"* not, indeed, for the alleged purpose of "destroying the Government," but with the honest and sincere desire "to save the Government." I am not "afraid to trust the people" in them is lodged all power; and the man [illegible]dares to deny to the people the right to express an opinion on the subject of having a Convention, should not be a free to [illegible] by the people. Those who opposed calling a State Convention, were not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charged that those who favored a Convention, wished to secede from the Confederate States. I denounced secession in 1861; and I am opposed to it now, under present circumstances.—Secession, could not cure our troubles, and it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty. I wished a Convention, not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the General Government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possess sovereign power; but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the General Government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State. A State Convention could co-operate with the General Government and our sister States of the South, in effecting an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let us do our duty; and if other States do not meet in Convention or conference with us, nor heed our voice for peace, we at least will have done our duty to humanity, our country and our God; and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon us. This course would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the army [illegible] boys in the army are longing for peace;—they are tired of the war, and are anxious to return to the bosom of their families. It has also been demonstrated that fighting will not always prevail; therefore, let the pen, which is more powerful than the sword, do what the latter has failed to accomplish.

"When, latterly, the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended, I held that action as unnecessary and unconstitutional, and expressly enacted for the purpose of "muzzling certain presses and putting a bit in the mouth of certain prominent speakers in this State." I still hold, that the act suspending the writ, is utterly at war many of its essential features, with the Constitution of these Confederate States;—that it was not, at the time it was enacted, any such emergency as required the [illegible] and that here is *not now* any occasion for its being continued in force. This denial to the citizen of the great writ of right, whereby he was at all times and at all places, secure against illegal restraints on his personal freedom, is a great outrage, and of sufficient moment to have the Constitution of these Confederate States at once amended.

As regards the war itself, our people are so united on that question, that it is useless to waste words on the subject. North Carolina has shown her devotion to the cause, by sending more troops into the army, according to her population, than any other Southern State, and she has less deserters from her ranks than any other State. Hence, it is due our brave boys in the army, as well as the people at home, that this matter should be strictly looked into. If elected, I pledge myself to vote against sending forward more men till our sister States have furnished their full quota of troops.

I hold that the representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they have a right to know how he votes on all questions affecting the public interests. If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interests of my constituents, and the good and well-being of my State,—to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her rights as a sovereign State, and to [illegible] the liberty and freedom of her citizens protected,—to aid the common government in prosecuting the war,—and to urge upon it, and co-operate with it as the representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace.

There are other grave questions that I might discuss; but suffice it to say, that the principles put forth by Gov Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq., are my principles; by them I am willing to be judged by the people of Stokes and Forsyth.

As to the matter of canvassing the district, I am free to state that I believe it wrong in a candidate to add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind by haranguing the people for their votes. Our energies are taxed to the utmost to provide means of subsistence for our families; and as I have a farm to superintend, my farming interests would be materially neglected were I to leave home at this time. All farmers will readily admit the justice of my excuse; and as I have lived among the citizens of the district for fifty-four years past, and as my conservative political principles have never been changed, I most respectfully appeal to the citizens of the district, and especially to the good people of Stokes county, to sustain me in the course I have adopted. If you grant this privilege to W. W. Holden, Esq., then please go to the polls, and by voting for me, signify your approval of my course. I appeal to my friends to see to it, that my principles are widely disseminated; and the cards I have had published, will readily enable them to attend to this request.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOSHUA BONER.

Salem, June 28, 1864.

From Petersburg.

From Petersburg Express of Monday 20th.

The lines of both armies now confronting each other almost within full view of this devoted city, have been contracted and are so closely drawn to each other, that the slightest movement may bring on a general engagement.

Early yesterday morning, it was apparent that Grant was massing his troops on our left, and this appearance later in the day gave place to certainty.

The enemy's forces who lately occupied the Bermuda Hundred Peninsula, or have been recently landed there, have been transferred to the South side of the Appomattox. This was done on Saturday night and yesterday morning, and with his army complete, Grant now confidently confronts us.

Another day may tell the tale of this monstrous expedition. May God aid and defend the right cause.

The enemy made several fierce and determined assaults on our lines, at points extending from our right to our left, on Saturday, all of which were handsomely and signally repulsed. In each instance, his forces were advanced against our breastworks in columns of from four to six deep, but were met with such steadiness and severity of fire from our batteries and infantry, that before reaching the goal of their ambition, they were compelled to fly precipitately and in great confusion. Time and again their charge was repeated, and with like success.

From all sources, our information is that the enemy's loss in these assaults was very severe.

Of the contrary, our losses have been extreme light.

Operations yesterday were confined mainly to heavy skirmishing, picket firing and sharpshooting. As on Saturday the enemy attempted once or twice to force our lines on Taylor's farm, but met with a harsh repulse. Taylor's farm was the scene of the most active hostilities both on yesterday and Saturday and is the resting place of hundreds of the Northmen. It is situated on the Baxter road, near the right of our lines.

The Yankee line of battle now extends from the Jerusalem Plank Road all around our former breastworks to the Appomattox river—their left resting at or near Mr. Timothy Rivers late residence on the above road. On their extreme right, near Battery No 1, they have placed a formidable gun in position, from which they have been throwing shells over in Chesterfield, and towards this city.

On Saturday, several fires were observed in different directions in Prince George county, which proceeded from the burning of dwellings by the enemy. It is stated that Mr. John Hare's residence near New Market, was destroyed, as also Mrs. Brasseley's some distance beyond. It is also reported that Mr. Gregory's house was burned. We hope none of these reports may be true.

On Saturday and yesterday there was heavy skirmishing in Chesterfield county, in which the enemy was considerably worsted. Over there everything is working to the very best advantage.

[From the Petersburg Express of Tuesday 21.]

Contrary to public expectation there was not a general engagement yesterday between the two great armies now massed near the corporate limits of Petersburg.

On other portions of the lines there was heavy skirmishing yesterday, but nothing more. The enemy have learned a lesson, during the past four or five days, which has not been without its salutary effects. He approaches now with great caution, and the least show of determined opposition was especially the case yesterday.

There was a considerable artillery practice yesterday, as must always be the case where two armies of such magnitude confront each other. The damage inflicted, if any, we could not ascertain.

The inhuman, uncivilized and anti-Christian practice of the barbarous foe, was continued yesterday without abatement. All the day long, at intervals of every five minutes, his shell were thrown into the city. Fortunately, the ingenious foe have discovered no plan or method of deadening or destroying the sound, when they hurl their deadly missiles into our midst, and every report which falls upon the ear puts all persons in exposed situations on the watch. Their whizzing sound and rapid flight through the air, are easily heard and seen, and hence we are glad to know that the damage inflicted yesterday amounted to comparatively nothing. We heard of a little brick and mortar being displaced, the pavements torn up in two or three streets, and in one instance a large store door on Sycamore street was unhinged. But we heard of no injury to life or limb yesterday, and the enemy probably threw an aggregate of 150 or more shells into the city's limits.

An ordinarily intelligent Teuton, who fell into our hands Saturday night, gave the brave Confederate who captured him, a statement of Grant's forces, which is believed to be in the main correct. He says Grant's army now on the Southside of James River, is composed of the Second, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth Corps. The Second, commanded by Hancock, the Fifth by Warren, and the Ninth by Burnside, are all operating immediately around Petersburg. The Eighteenth, commanded by Baldy Smith, is at and near Bermuda Hundreds. The Tenth and Twenty-fifth have no regular commanders, and are held near City Point as a reserve. All these corps have been fearfully reduced since the commencement of the present campaign, and many of the regiments composing them, do not now muster 200 men.

The prisoner who furnishes this information says he was enticed in Germany two and a half years ago, and for the sole purpose of fighting in the Yankee army. He is highly pleased at the idea of being taken prisoner.

LATER.

Last evening about seven o'clock, the enemy was observed to double his pickets on our extreme left—a generally sure indication of an attack on his part. Up to one o'clock this morning no engagement had occurred, but there was much picket firing going on.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

The enemy have come and gone. With 20,000 men, he marched up the hill and then marched down again. Finding it impossible to expel Gen. Breckinridge from the mountain passes of the Blue Ridge, near Waynesboro, Hunter determined upon the bold and hazardous movement of throwing his whole column rapidly up the valley to Buchanan, thence across the mountain to Liberty, and thence down the Virginia and Tennessee railroad to Lynchburg. He cut himself loose from his supplies, and communication with his government, and determined to provision his army exclusively upon the rich country through which he passed. At the same time that Hunter was making his bold movement, Sheridan with a large force of cavalry was dispatched from Grant's headquarters to co-operate in the contemplated attack upon Lynchburg.—This force was to approach by Charlottesville on the canal, and attack us from the north side while Hunter was to strike from the south side. Unfortunately for the enemy this part of the arrangement completely spoiled by Hampton, who attacked Sheridan near Gordonsville, and defeated and routed him completely.—Hunter, therefore, advanced to the attack without the assistance of Sheridan.

No sooner, however, did he feel our lines on the morning of Saturday than he discovered that they were defended by something more than militia and hospital rats, and after a day of skirmishing and combat, he concluded that it was the better part of valor to beat an inglorious retreat. This he did as soon as nightfall threw a partial covering over his movements. The retreat was discovered by our forces about 10 o'clock at night, where immediate preparations were made for an active pursuit which commenced by 12 o'clock. The enemy, therefore, had some hours the start and have no doubt made much better time in going than they did in coming. Though our preparations for pursuit were as complete as they could be under the circumstances, we very much fear the greater part of Hunter's command will succeed in making their escape, unless couriers have been sent to Buchanan and Lexington to have the roads blocked so as to delay the retreating foe.

In any event, however, the failure of the expedition is complete. By occupying this city, Grant hoped to place himself in position to effectually cut off Lee's communications with Richmond and thus compel him to retreat into North Carolina. But instead of accomplishing this, both Hunter and Sheridan have sustained disgraceful and disastrous defeats, Lee's communications remain intact, and glorious old Virginia is as invincible as ever.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

THE ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

The following statement of the objects contemplated has been prepared by Dr. Deems for the public information:

The object is to secure a permanent fund which shall be safely invested, and the interest used in support and education of Orphans.

The first claimants upon this Fund, shall be the destitute Orphans of deceased soldiers who have been engaged in the service of the Confederate States, and, when in the lapse of time, there shall be no longer such claimants, then of other destitute Orphan children. These Orphans are to be clothed, fed and taught: the pupils being thus prepared, according to their several capacities, for different stations of respectability in society.

To secure this object, each donor of $50, or more, is a Trustee, and, in the management of the fund, has one vote for every $50 contributed by him. He may also designate the county which is to have the benefit of his donation. There are no Trustees but the donors. Thus the fund is preserved from being sectarian or sectional.

The donors have been incorporated by the Legislature of North Carolina, the act having substantially the provisions above recited. All details have been left until other donors, and, if possible, donors from all the counties may have a voice in the final direction of the fund. A mere provisional organization obtains, in which every county and every church from which donations had come, are duly represented.

The whole fund exceeds $275,000, and is invested in real estate and bonds. These investments have been made by the donors at a called meeting, or in the recess, by gentlemen of well known integrity and financial skill.

Much of the service having been rendered gratuitously, it may, perhaps, be fairly said that never in this country has so large a fund been collected at so little cost.

Whether an institution shall be founded, as was the intent of the original donors, or the income of the fund be divided among the existing Literary Institutions of the country, is a question to be hereafter determined by the donors. It may be proper to say that the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in N. C., has tendered to the Fund the real estate of St. John's College, Oxford, embracing an excellent building and 24 acres of land, on condition that the Fund shall liquidate the College debt of $6,000 or $7,000 and shall take a proportionate number of Masons among its beneficiaries. There having been no meeting of the donors since the tender of the Grand Lodge, no action has been had in regard to this handsome offer.

Let every man who has staid at home consider what his duty is towards the children of those who have died in defence of our families and property, and who have left nothing for their children, and just what we think those men should do for us if our circumstances were reversed let us do for them.

As much of my time as can practicably be so employed, is spent in canvassing the State in behalf of this enterprise—declared by a distinguished citizen of South Carolina to be the noblest undertaking since the war began.—I cannot reach every man. Let the wise and good and charitable send me their contributions by safe hands, or by express, and they shall be properly acknowledged. Send money [illegible] were personal obligations, made payable at [illegible] with interest from 1st January, 1865. The annual interest is all that is needed.

Certificates of bonds can be issued.—Make them payable to John G. Williams, Treasurer of the N. C. Orphan Endowment.—Let them then be sent to me. My address is Raleigh, N. C.

CHARLES F. DEEMS,
Financial Secretary.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—A change of schedule on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, takes place from and after to-day, by which the mail train will arrive here from the North at 1 o'clock, a. m., and the accommodation at 4 o'clock, a. m. The mail train will leave here for Weldon at 10 o'clock a. m., and the accommodation at 4 a. m.

On the North Carolina Railroad the train will arrive here from the East at 1 10 a. m., and leave for the West at 1 40 a. m., and arrive from Charlotte at 10, a. m. The accommodation train will arrive from Goldsboro' at 2 30, p. m., and leave for Charlotte at 2 55, p. m., and from Charlotte at 10 p. m., and leave at Goldsboro' at 10 30, p. m.

The People's Press.

CASUALTIES.

The following are the casualties in Hoke's brigade during the operations since June 1st:

54th Regt.—Co. *A*.—Wounded, Privates H L Barnes, John H Swicegood severe, leg amputated.

Co. B—H H Stillwell, severe.

Co. C—Killed, James Porter. Wounded, H H Phillips.

Co. D—Wounded, Wm T Wilborn, severe.

Co. E—Killed, Thomas George. Wounded, A L Moore, dangerous, John W Jacobs, Elihu Speakes, dangerous, Arthur Blacknall severe, L C Bird severe.

Co. F—Wounded, A J Short, Jno Holland.

Co. G—Wounded, Joseph Perdue, Robert E Wilkerson,

Co. H—Wounded Lieut. T M'Shores, severe, J McMickle, J M Pack, severe.

Co. K—Wounded, R O Hargis, arm and side severely.

Killed 2, wounded 18, total 20.

57TH REGIMENT.

Co. B—Wounded, J A Fisher, leg severe.

Co. E—M Leatherman, David Pitts.

Co F—Killed, Shaver. Wounded, F J H Bigham.

Co G—Smyre missing.

Co I—Wounded, W T Forteille, L T Johnston arm severe.

Killed 2; Wounded 6; total 8.

21st REGIMENT.

Co F—Wounded, Lieut J P Cates arm amputated, privates T E Bobbitt thigh, W A Phillips hand, M Gordon hand.

Co C—Killed, private A Denny. Wounded, private E H McKinney shoulder, A Timmons head, J Creed head, Preston Norman hand severe, A Galyen side seriously.

Co D—Wounded, private J Merritt arm, Q Rowan thigh severe.

Co E—Killed, private R A Spainhour. Wounded, corpl Ed Hauser back severe, Willis James hand.

Co H—Wounded, private R F Crutchfield head, J W McGlothoran head, E Bell shoulder.

Co I—Wounded, private H Buffington hand, W Pritchell hand.

Co K—Killed, private John Powers.

Co M—Wounded, corpl H C Clopp shoulder severe, sergt J Pritchett head severe, private W E Parks arm, H M Black hand, J Cobb hand.

Killed 3; wounded 23;—Aggregate 26.

W. G. FOY, Act. Adj.

[From the Confederate.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the 27th N. C. Troops, Cooke's brigade, Heth's division, army Northern Virginia, Lieut. Col. O. F. Whitfield commanding, since June 1st, 1864.

Field and Staff—Killed, none Wounded, Lt Col G F Whitfield severely in head.

Co A—Killed, private Wm Faircloth. Wounded, corpl Dees severely in leg, corpl Pigue in head mortally, privates S M Grice dangerously in thigh, W E Davis in head.

Co B—Killed, Lieut C Campbell and private Wm Hunt. Wounded, 1st sergt Wm Paisley in breast, privates Burnside head, H Cobles thigh, B F Hampton in thigh and arm, D Coletrain in head.

Co C—Killed, sergt Bell, Wounded, H Holmes in head mortally, sergt S Wooten in finger, corpl Outlaw in arm severe, J Braxton in arm severe, P Radford in arm severe, Jordan Potter in arm severe.

Co E—Killed, privates B Buck and C Lathinghouse. Wounded, James Brewer in head severe.

Co F—Killed, Geo Small. Wounded, N Hatley arm broken.

Co K—Killed, A Norwood. Wounded, W P Clark in arm severe, N H Nunn in neck severe, O G Strayborn in shoulder severe, Jas Hughes in abdomen severe, N Hedgreth in abdomen, severe, Thos Simms in side dangerously.

Co H—Killed, J Matthews. Wounded, sergt P Moore in shoulder severe, sergt P Fleming thigh broken, private W L Cherry in leg severe.

Co I—Wounded, Lieut A A Jones in thigh severe, since to Gen W Ward army

Co [illegible]—Wounded, corpl Edmundson in foot, private J Taylor leg amputated, W Garley in breast severe, G Allen in leg, corpl Newsom in head, James Combes in arm, John Smith in arm, J F Smith in hip severe.

Recapitulation—Killed, officers 1; enlisted men 8; wounded, officers 2; enlisted men 36.

W. A. KNIGHT, Adj't 27th N. C. T.

Casualties in Co. K., 48th Regiment, on the 15th inst., 1st sergt E P Bodenhamer, badly in knee, 3rd sergt A F Motsinger, seriously in hand; privates J D W Wagoner head, John Rempson calf of leg, and Jno H Fletcher shoulder.

42nd Regiment, N. C. Troops.

We select the following Companies, containing casualties of more immediate interest to our readers, from June 1st to June 15,

Co. A.—Killed, Gideon Smk and W B Collins. Wounded, A Gibbons, H Fritz, Henry Shoaf L K Smith R S Swicegood, D C Morgan and John Cope.

Co. C.—Killed, J. Teater. Wounded, Capt. J A Howell, mortally, and a prisoner.

Missing—S rgt G O Wilhart, Serg. R M Hinson, Corp J A Blalock, Privates Wm. Burlyson, J H Carter, Wm. Cox, Isaac Coley, J A Coley, G Coley, H F Carpenter, F. Cooper, F Coble Jno. Hinson, George Hinson, Calvin Hathcock, W A Jones, D Kimrey, J D Lentz, J Lander, R Puplin, E Reap, W H Smith, E Smith, T Solomon, S. Sanders.

Co. E.—Killed, Priv. Geo. W Haines.

Wounded.—Priv. Wm Stuart, B W Naylor Jas. Barnacastle, E S Thomas. Nace McDonald.

Missing—W Parks, D Massey, J F Graves. Thomas Foster.

Co. F.—Killed, J F Leach, J M Berryman.

Wounded Capt, W A Clement, Privates James Granger, B F Campbell, Thos Evans, R Jones, J M Lathan, J A Prather.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

By BURKE, BOYKIN & CO., Macon, Ga.

NOW READY: Master William Mitten, or the Youth of Brilliant Talents, who was ruined by bad luck. By Judge Longstreet, author of "Georgia Scenes."—Price $5.

CAMP AND FIELD, Papers from the Portfolio of an Army Chaplain. By the Rev. Joseph Cross, D. D. Part 1st now ready.—Price $3.

DUNCAN ADAIR; or, Captured in Escaping. A story of one of Morgan's men. By Mrs. Jane T. H. Cross. Nearly ready.—Price $1.

YOUNG MAROONERS [illegible] for young Gentlemen. [illegible] Preceptor by good judges to be equal to Robinson Crusoe.—Price $3.

A liberal discount to the trade from the foregoing prices. For the amount named, remitted to us, in current funds, we will send either or all of these books, post paid, to any part of the Confederacy.

Address BURKE, BOYKIN & CO.,
Macon, Georgia.

Any newspaper in the Confederacy copying the above advertisement with this note, will receive a copy of each of the above books, upon receipt of paper containing the advertisement.

June 24th, 1864.

"Marguerite," or Two Loves.

Translated from the French (Madame DeGirardin,) for the ILLUSTRATED MERCURY.

THIS BRILLIANT AND SPARKLING PRODUCTION will be commenced in the Mercury on or about June 18th, and will make about 100 columns, running through 10 or 12 numbers of the paper. It is a beautiful and charming tale of love. Those who desire to read this elegant translation should forward their subscriptions at once as it may be impossible to furnish back numbers.

Price of the Mercury six months $10.

Address, WM. B SMITH,
May 25. Editor Mercury, Raleigh, N. C.

LATE FROM THE NORTH.

We have received, through the courtesy of a friend, a copy of the Washington Daily Chronicle of Friday, June 17, from which we clip a few extracts of interest. The speech of Lincoln possesses peculiar significance, and if he is really sincere in his assertions, the war is to be protracted through three years more, if the object for which it is waged, be not sooner obtained. The speech was delivered in Philadelphia, in response to a toast. The visit of Lincoln we find thus described in a special despatch to the Chronicle, under the following caption:

The President's Visit to Philadelphia—His Welcome by the People—Their Enthusiasm Unbounded—The streets lined with exultant Spectators—His Speeches—Eulogy of Grant's Soldiers, Etc.

Philadelphia, June 16, p. m.—The President and suite, with the Philadelphia Fair Committee, arrived here to day at half past 11 o'clock, making the trip in four hours and a half. At the Relay House a salute was fired, and at Baltimore, Havre De Grace, Newark, Wilmington, Chester, and other stations, large crowds gave the President an enthusiastic reception. At Wilmington, Gov. Cannon and staff joined the party and came on here. The reception has been magnificent. The number of people out is immense. From the depot on Broad street to Chestnut, and thence to the Continental, the crowds were very large, and flags by thousands were displayed. The party were escorted by a band to the hotel, where, after resting, they will go to the fair at 4 p. m.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The reception of the President to-day, considering that it was spontaneous, was the most enthusiastic and heartfelt ever given any public man. It was a perfect ovation.

Mrs. Lincoln, on arriving at the Continental Hotel, was met by a committee of ladies on behalf of the fair, and taken in charge, they escorting her to the fair and paying her every attention.

After dinner, Mayor Henry, at the head of the City Council, waited on the President, and welcomed him to the city. He responded briefly, thanking them for their courtesy. The procession was then formed, and, under the direction of Mr. John Welsh, and under the escort of the 1st City Troops, the whole party went to the fair, which was twice as full as ever before. After passing up Union Avenue, the President was obliged to take refuge in a private room, the crowd being so great. After resting, he returned again to the exhibition, where his reception was equally great. After examining all the interesting places, he was escorted to the supper room, where a magnificent feast was served up.

After supper the President, in response to a toast to his health, said:

"The terrible war which is now raging has disarranged business totally in many localities, and partially so in all. It has destroyed happy homes, produced a national debt, with taxation unprecedented in this country. It has carried mourning into many homes, and may even be said to have hung the heavens in black. Several relieving coincidences have accompanied it which have not been known in the history of the world before.—There were Sanitary and Christian Commissions and volunteer refreshment saloons; and then these fairs, which have been held all over the country. The motive and object of these associations and undertakings are most worthy, for, say what we will, he who takes his life in his hands, and places himself in a position to risk that life, is the most self-sacrificing patriot, and deserves honor, and whatsoever contributes to his comfort should be, and is, done by the fair hands of woman. This shows the soldier he is not forgotten.

"Another view of these various institutions is worthy of consideration. They are voluntary, given freely and zealously, on the top of the destruction of business and heavy taxation, giving proof that the national resources are not yet exhausted, and that the spirit of patriotism is not dead.

"Pertinent questions are often asked me, such as when the war would end. I surely feel as great an interest on that point as any one; but I would not make a prediction that it would end in a day, or a week, or even a year, for fear of creating disappointment. We accepted—not begun—this war for a worthy object, and I trust in God it will not end until that object is accomplished. (Enthusiastic cheers.) The war has now lasted three years, and as we accepted it to establish national authority over the whole national domain we are to go through with it if it takes three years more. I would, however, safely make the prediction that Grant, with Hancock and Meade is to night where he will never be disledged until Richmond is taken. If I shall discover that Grant's noble officers and men need assistance to put this thing through, will you give it to me? (Yes, all answered.) Well, then, I intend to call on you, and I want you to stand by me and the army."

BOARD OF PRISONERS.

A few days since some twenty odd prisoners, among them some desperate characters, were started from here in charge of Lieut. Culbertson; and a small guard composed of boys from 17 to 18 years of age, members of the Reserve corps. When about two miles beyond the top of the Blue Ride, the prisoners suddenly and in accordance with preconcerted arrangement, turned upon the guard. A desperate hand to hand fight ensued. The guard being simultaneously seized each one by a prisoner, could not use their guns, except by clubbing them. One of the guard named Bledsoe, was killed, and one prisoner, name not recollected Lieut. Culbertson was severly wounded in the head. He is now in the Hospital at this place. Several others, guards and prisoners, were injured more or less severely. The prisoners succeeded in getting away, and in carrying off with them most of the guns of the guard. Five of the prisioners refused to have any thing to do with the affair, and voluntarily returned with the Lieutenant. For their good behavior they certainly deserve some favor. The guard, though only boys, are said to have fought like tigers, and only yielded when overpowered by numbers and brutal force.—[Asheville News.]

From Lexington—Atrocious Vandalism.—Authentic advices from Lexington state that every building connected with the Virginia Military Institute was burned except the house occupied by Gen. Smith, the principal. This was spared on account of the illness of a daughter of Gen. Smith.

Lexington contains a college which was endowed by Gen. Washington and bears his name. Prominent in the campus was a fine statue of the noble patron, erected as a memorial of his munificence, and of the gratitude of the friends of the college. This statue of Washington, thus erected and thus consecrated the Yankees have sacreligiously stolen and hauled away. They loaded it up in their wagons and sent it off to Beverly. Gen. Hunter has made his name immortal!

Nor is this all. Lexington is the home of ex-Governor Letcher. There in a house modest in pretension, but commodious and comfortable, he dwelt with his family. It is now in ashes; with all its effects it has been destroyed by Hunter and his vandals.

HABEAS CORPUS.—Congress having declined to repeal the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, the act will expire by its own limitation on the first day of August next, that being the last of ninety days from 21 May when the present Congress assembled.

LIEUT. GEN. POLK.

We find the following biographical sketch of Gen. Polk in the Illustrated News of November, 1862:

Gen. Leonidas Polk was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, and is about fifty-four years of age, though his erect carriage and elastic step would indicate that he was still in the vigor of manhood. His father the late Col. Wm. Polk, was a highly meritorious and distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was the near relative of Thomas Polk, who was in the van of the few intrepid spirits that inaugurated our colonial freedom by issuing the famous Mecklenburg declaration of independence.

Gen. Polk acquired the elementary part of his education at an excellent academy in his native State. His father, however, having an earnest desire that his son should adopt the military profession, availed himself of the earliest opportunity that presented to place him at West Point. Here he remained the usual term, and, upon his graduation, instead of entering the army, resolved to engage in the more peaceful calling of the ministry.—Accordingly, he applied for, and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

For some years Mr. Polk labored sedulously as a minister of the gospel. His great talents and usefulness soon led to his promotion to a Bishopric in the south-western portion of the United States.

Immediately upon the commencement of hostilities, he determined to lay aside the sacred robe and assume the martial cloak. He doubtless thanked his God that he had been trained to combat in the armies of men, as well as to contend in the cause of his Redeemer.

Lieut Gen Polk is now at the head of a large and devoted band of the most malignant guerrilla warfare with the wicked and unscrupulous who war upon the peace, happiness and inalienable rights of the Southern people.

In the maintenance of the righteous cause in which the Confederate States are engaged, much and valuable aid may be reasonably expected at the hands of Gen. Polk, from his early training, his firmness, courage, and decision of character, united to the influence of his high moral bearing.

Gen. Polk, in early life was married to Miss Devereux, of Raleigh, an amiable, pious and accomplished young lady, descended from a family distinguished for its high respectability, wealth and moral influence.

Gen Polk bore a conspicuous part in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Farmington and Perryville, at each of which places he exposed himself to needless dangers, but escaped unhurt.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

A FULL AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FALL OF LIEUT GEN. POLK.

ATLANTA, June 15th, 1864.

The body of Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk now lies in bloody state in the chancel of St. Duke's Church of this city.

It reached Atlanta at two o'clock this morning. It had been encased in a substantial wooden coffin at Marietta, and was escorted by Lieutenants Polk and Cole, son and son-in-law of the General, and Maj. Douglas, brother one of his Adjutants General. Services will be said by Dr. Quintard at noon, and the lamented remains will proceed on the afternoon train to Augusta, and thence to Ashville, in North Carolina, where the bereaved family are at present residing.

The fall of General Polk is the saddest event which has occurred in this army since the death of Albert Sidney Johnston. "Next event," says the Commercial, with great truth, "to the personal deprivation among the troops, and Stonewall Jackson—who shares with it for pathos of interest and national calamity, these last eighteen months and more." The shock will be great upon the soldiers, who loved him and upon the country, which respected him. He was a grand old man. As a commander he was enterprising, vigilant and brave; as a churchman, he was pious, liberal and faithful; as a man he was the soul of honor, fearless and upright manliness.

The circumstances of his death have been related to me by one of the party who was present when he was killed. They are as follows: Generals Johnston, Polk and Hardee accompanied by General Jackson (of the cavalry) and a small escort of staff officers had ridden out in front of Gen. Bate's line to examine the position thought to be suitable for the Washington Artillery. The horses were made fast at the foot of the hill, and the party ascended to the crown. Here there were no initials to an abattis, with several embrasures, rendering the place very much exposed. The enemy's guns were less than eight hundred yards in front. There had been a little desultory firing during the early hours of the day, but this had ceased for some time before a group of officers began its reconnoissance. This was prolonged to a much greater extent than usual, and glided into a general and animated conversation, all of the gentlemen being gathered into a knot, and using their hands and glasses with a marked freedom, betraying rank and interest. The enemy could not fail to see them plainly, and whilst they were being observed, returned the observation, with full time for calculation and adjustment. The party seemed to forget its exposed situation, although some of the cannoniers who had been at work upon the little tier of breastworks pointed out to them the accuracy of the enemy's shots. Presently a single gun was heard, a shell was discharged from the Yankee battery and exploded directly above the heads of Generals Polk, Johnston, Hardee and Jackson. All of them fell to the ground to avoid the concussion or fragments. It was then proposed to divide and the different gentlemen separated to such courses as were at hand. General Polk selected a very secure shelter but, becoming impatient and anxious to scan the range of fire more accurately, he stooped out upon his elbow, and was intently gazing out across the country, his arms folded and his left side presented when a three inch round shot from a steel rifle cannon struck the elbow, crushing both the arms and passing through the heart, a portion of the chest and stomach, and out, held on its murderous course. The old man fell lifeless and mangled to the ground. Gen. Johnston was bending over him in an instant, with the rest of the party. They lifted him in their arms to an ambulance, and he was carried to his quarters, where his bewildered military family received it with the mourning of meeting the corpse of a father.

From the Trans-Mississippi.—MERIDIAN June 22.—The Clarion has received trustworthy information from trans-Mississippi that Gen. Dick Taylor has been relieved from duty at his own request by Gen. Kirby Smith.—No reason is known.

There are 11,000 yankees still at Morgan on the Mississippi.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The facts stated in the following correspondence will be of interest to every North Carolinian:—

From the Observer.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 18, 1864.

Messrs. [illegible] & Sons: I enclose to you for publication letters, containing statistical information which should, at least, be interesting to North Carolinians.

The substance of these letters was embodied in remarks made in the House of Representatives [illegible] just concluded.

Very respectfully your obed't servant,

JOS. C. FULLER.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, N. C., RALEIGH, N. C., HOUSE OF HOUSE, June 31st, 1864.

Hon. [illegible] Richmond, Va.:

Dear Sir: In my answer to the 12th inst. is to hand the office, the delay in [illegible] answered for. I hope however it is not [illegible] comply with your request. The [illegible] volunteers from N. C. according [illegible] is eighty-eight thousand, one hundred [illegible] forty seven (88,147), the number of [illegible] scripts 14,460,—grand total 102,607. [illegible] the State has furnished, up to about the 1st March, 1864, in the army of the Confederate States. There are but few now in the State service, as most all have been turned over. As to the losses, we can only approximate to anything like a correct statement.—The returns have been made from nearly all the Regiments, but the labor is so great they have not been all recorded on the books. But a probable estimate of the losses can be arrived at by taking a number of Regiments and making an average, which we have done and find that [illegible] safe to say that our loss in killed, discharged for disability will reach as high as [illegible] per cent. of the whole. Our list of killed and those who have died from wounds in all cases is indeed great, but I am not prepared to give the figures and I have made no report since the beginning of the year. Many [illegible] have lost from 6 to 800 and our [illegible] will show, when completed, our entire loss from what cause. The number of troops furnished by this State full and [illegible] is seventy (70), and about 14 Battalions of some unattached companies, which [illegible] in all about 80 Regiments. A [illegible] Regiments have had as high as [illegible] men. The 17 year old Boys have all been in Camp recently and the old Men [illegible] 50 from several of the Eastern [illegible] Holmes. Hoping that this [illegible] purpose, though not as satisfactory as I could wish,

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

JAMES H. FOOTE,
Maj & A. A. Gen'l.

QUARTER MASTER'S DEP'T, STATE OF N. C., Raleigh, May 23, 1864

Thos C. Fuller:

Dear Sir: In reply to your communication of the 12th, which has just reached me, I herewith enclose a statement showing approximate amount of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage furnished by the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States, from the 1st of May, 1861 to March 31, 1864.

Besides the enclosed list, there has been a large quantity of shoes, tents, tent flies, cooking utensils, knapsacks, saddles, harness, &c., contracted for and furnished through Major Pierce, C. S. Q. M. The State has also furnished to the Confederate Navy 10,000 yds Woolen Jeans and a few hundred suits of Clothing; and in addition to this several thousand suits, including shoes, blankets, &c., to the troops in State service [illegible] Also [illegible] number [illegible] with a uniform of English [illegible] cost.

Very respectfully,

H. A. DOWD, Maj & Q M,
per J. W. GARRETT, A C S.

List of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, Furnished by the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States, from Sept 1, 1861, to March 31, 1864, and delivered to Major W. W. Pierce, Quartermaster, A. C. S. A., at Raleigh.

3,045 Hats,	6,217 Mess Pans,
15,258 Caps,	801 Hatchets,
2,246 Coats,	2,266 Axes,
[illegible] Jackets,	2,245 Axe Helves,
2,133 Overcoats,	2,566 Pick Axes,
1,784 Pants,	1,808 Pick Axe Helves,
4,791 Drawers,	4,478 Tents,
66 Wool ditto,	149 Officers' Tents,
1,618 Shirts,	148 Hospital ditto,
[illegible] Under Shirts,	32,850 lbs. Nails,
1,067 Pair socks,	2,016 lbs. Castings,
62,0[illegible] Blankets,	2,232 Spades & Shovels,
4,0[illegible] Boots,	103 Pots and Ovens,
112,3[illegible] Prs. Shoes,	144 Buckets,
1,62[illegible] Pouches,	285 Drums,
2,8[illegible] Guard Caps,	114 Fifes,
23,8[illegible] Knapsacks,	68 Flags,
1,2[illegible] Ditto Straps,	761 Tent Flies,
25,0[illegible] Canteens,	58,577 lbs. Leather,
27,8[illegible] Ditto Straps,	1,520 lbs. Hoop Iron,
7,0[illegible] lbs. Wool,	1,491 Tent Poles,
35,32[illegible] Haversacks,	111,500 Tent Pins,
66[illegible] Havelocks,	16,112 Yds Tent Cloth,
6,27[illegible] Camp Kettles,	1,738 Hides.

Yankee Prisoners to Have the Benefit of the Shelling of Charleston.—The Yankees continue to shell the city of Charleston, without the slightest hope of effecting anything beyond the murder of a few women or children. On Sunday night last they threw seven shells into the city. The following paragraph from the Charleston Mercury, shows that hereafter there will be something besides helpless women to hit:

For some time past it has been known that a batch of Yankee prisoners, comprising the highest in rank now in our hands, were soon to be brought hither to share the pleasures of the bombardment. They accordingly arrived on Sunday.

These prisoners, we understand, will be furnished with comfortable quarters in that portion of the city most exposed to the enemy's fire. The commanding officer on Morris Island will be duly notified of the fact of their presence in the shelled district, and if his batteries still continue their wanton and barbarous work, it will be at the peril of the captive officers.

RELIEF TO THE STATE TREASURIES.—The Currency Act of last Congress was amended so as to relieve the [illegible] inconvenience. In [illegible] funding or submitting [illegible] all of the old issue, the Secretary of the Treasury is now required to redeem at par in new issue one half of the amount of the old held by any State. The remaining half the State may fund, as originally, in 6 per cent. bonds, or in 4 per cent. 20 year coupon bonds. This State holds $1,[illegible] of the old issue. Virginia has $9,000,000

DIED:

Suddenly in this county, on the 23d inst., HUGH BECKERDITE, aged 55 years and 2 days.

The deceased had just returned from Salem, and put up his horse as usual, when his son noticed that he reclined on the turf in his yard, and going up found him in a dying state. Truly in the midst of life we are in death.

He was a highly respectable citizen, kind a neighbor, and an affectionate father.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the People of North Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do everything in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace March [illegible].

W. W. HOLDEN.

☞ We have been requested to announce Col. [illegible] W. Pierce, as a conservative candidate of the straitest sect, to represent Forsyth County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

☞ We have been requested to announce Maj. WM. B STIPE, as a conservative candidate of the straitest sect for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

☞ We are authorized to announce J. H. HARRIS, Esq., as a candidate to represent the county of Forsyth in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. (pd)

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. E. KERNER as a candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN W. COLE as a candidate to represent Forsyth County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. (pd)

☞ We are authorized to announce W. C. MATTHEWS, a conservative of the straitest sect, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina from Stokes County.

Standard copy till election and forward account to this office.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—We have been requested to announce Col. JAMES E MATTHEWS, as a candidate to represent Stokes and Forsyth counties in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

A CARD.

To the Citizens of the Senatorial District of Stokes and Forsyth Counties.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

At the urgent solicitations of many of my political friends, I herewith announce myself a candidate to represent the people of this District in the Senate of our next General Assembly. As Mr. Holden has set us the good example not to canvass the State, I respectfully appeal to the citizens of these two counties, to permit me to follow his example as regards this District, and permit me to remain at home and attend to my business. In a few weeks I will, through the columns of the People's Press, give to the people my views on the grave questions that at this day, agitate the [illegible]

A BOYER.

June 2nd, 1864.

New Advertisements

GAS NOTICE.

AFTER THIS QUARTER, GAS CAN NOT be furnished at present prices. I have used up very nearly all the stock I had on hand which was bought at comparatively low rates, and have now to pay full Confederate prices. As the currency is so fluctuating, I shall for the present charge the old specie price ($7 per 1000 feet) or its equivalent in currency.

H. W. FRIES.

June 23, 1864. 9-tf

WANTED

TO BUY A NEGRO BOY.—Apply immediately at this office.

June 16, 1864. 9-tf.

FOR SALE

A GOOD, SULKY.—Apply to
Dr. I. P. SHAFFNER,
Salem, N. C.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

THE citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of taxable property for the year 1864, and hold it ready for inspection.

They are further notified that I will attend

at Kernersville,	on Saturday July 9th	
" Sides',	on Thursday,	" 14th
" Bethania,	on Friday,	" 15th
" Old Town,	on Saturday,	" 16th
" Pfaff Town,	on Monday,	" 18th
" Blackburn's School-house,	Tuesday	" 19th
" Wm. Myer's,	on Wednesday	" 20th
" J. M. Stafford's	on Thursday,	" 21st
" H. D. Swaim's, Waughtown,	Friday	" 22d
" Chatin's Hotel, Salem,	on Saturday,	" 23rd
" E. J. Hine's,	on Monday,	" 25th
" John Hasten's,	on Tuesday,	" 26th
" E. Perry's,	on Wednesday,	" 27th
" Adams,	on Thursday,	" 28th
" Spencer Wagoner's,	on Friday,	" 29th
" N. Gurley's,	on Saturday,	" 30th
" Joseph Wagoner's,	on Monday, Aug. 1st	
" Winston,	on Tuesday,	" 2nd

for the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said county, their respective taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid; as I am obliged to settle all the taxes before the first day of October next.

The tax is $3 60 on the poll, and $1 20 on the $100 valuation.

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owner's have failed to list that the law requires to be listed.

ELECTIONS.

On the 4th day of August next, an Election will be opened and held at the several election precincts in the county of Forsyth, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of North Carolina, Members of the General Assembly, and Sheriff of Forsyth County.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 23, 1864.

FORSYTH COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS, June Term, 1864

Ordered by the Court that the following appointments are made for inspectors of the several Elections to be held in said county, in August next, to wit:

FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE,
Winston, H. A. Holder, Esq., Rob't J. Bell and George Reid.

Stafford's, J. M. Stafford, Esq., David Fisher and David Zimmerman.

Waughtown, Aquilla Pitts, Esq., Wm. Gibbins and William Newsom.

Kernersville, Jno. Watson, Esq., Ebenezer Berry and John Kerner.

Adams', Heston Preston, Esq., C. W. L. Neal and John Hester.

Matthews', Henry Marshall, Esq., Jesse Morris and J. B. Hampton.

Sedge Garden, M. J Crowe, Esq., William Marshall and J. G. Hill.

Bethania, Thos C. Johnson, Esq., Wm. Hunt and Joseph Transou.

Sides,' Washington Payne, Esq, Isaac Shore and Thomas Long.

Lewisville, John Boyer, Esq., L. C. Laugenour and Vachel Craft.

FOR SHERIFF,

Winston, J. P. Vest, Esq., Solomon Mickey and Andrew Burke.

Stafford's, William L. Swaim, Esq., Alfred Ebert and Henry Shoaf.

Waughtown, J. A. Waugh, Esq., Moses Swaim and H. D. Swaim.

Kernersville, John W. Gentry, Esq., Benjamin Elliot and W. A. Griffith.

Adam's, M. H. Linville, Esq., William Pegram and W. W. Tulp, Esq.

Matthews', R. L. Walker, Esq., Isaac Vanhoy and Moses Morris.

Sedge Garden, N. P. Sullivan, Esq., Wm. McMillan and Allen Fiyrt.

Bethania, C. H. Hauser, Esq., Levin S. Grabbs and H. H. Butner.

Sides', Thomas M. Hunter, Esq, Samuel Kinnamon and James Reed.

Lewisville, J. H. Stults, Esq, W. A. Harper and John Uroom.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Winston, N. S. Cook, Esq., Alexander Neding and William Hauser.

Stafford's, Samuel R. Lowrance, Esq., Jesse Meek and William Pearce.

Waughtown, P. S. Light, Esq., William Spach and Alexander Hall.

Kernersville, J. R. Stockton, Esq., John Shields and Allen Watson.

Adams', Moses L. Whicker, Esq., John Vance and Stephen Hester.

Matthews', William M. Morris, Esq., Isaac Morris and Ambrose White.

Sedge Garden, Philip Barrow, Esq., Tandy Marshall and W. F. Clayton.

Bethania, Henry Shouse, Esq., S. N. McGee and John Lawrence.

Sides', William Doub, Esq., J. H. Randleman and John Dull.

Lewisville, Samuel Alspaugh, Esq., James S. Pledger and Milton Blackburn.

CEDAR GROVE FEMALE SCHOOL,

FORSYTH COUNTY N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 5th of July under the supervision and instruction of

Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON,
and Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON.

Tuition per Term of Twenty Weeks.

Primary studies, $40. | Higher English $50.
Languages, $20 each.
Music on the Piano $50, with use of instrument.
Ornamentals equally low.
Board, $1 40 per week, when paid in provisions at old prices, or its equivalent in currency.
Each young lady is requested to furnish her own lights, one pair of sheets and towel. High Point is the nearest Depot.
Payment in advance. For particulars address the undersigned, at Kernersville P. O, Forsyth County, N. C.

June 23, 1864 T. S. WHITTINGTON,
8-3t.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS,

(MALE AND FEMALE)

Forsyth County, North Carolina.

R. P. KERNER, *Principal.*

ASSISTED BY COMPETENT TEACHERS.

Rev. WM. BERRY, *Chaplain.*

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 26th inst. [illegible] Schools are situated in a healthy, moral and religious neighborhood.

TUITION.—Primary Branches, $15. Arithmetic, $2. Mathematics, $20. Philosophy and Bookkeeping, $2. Latin, Algebra and Geometry, $25. Piano, $60. Board at the old price, if paid in produce at the old price; but if not, as low in money as can be afforded.

Students admitted at any time.

A deduction of one-fourth to wounded soldiers.

For particulars address the Principal at Kernersville, N. C.

Wool Notice.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to receive the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Goldsboro, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Salisbury, Lincolnton, Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colombia, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

9-1 July.

☞ The papers in the State will please copy until July 1st, and forward accounts to this office.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 8, 1864.

THE following notice is issued upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

SEC. 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Va., prisoners to the 1st of June 1864 are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC. 2. All Confederate officers an men and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and released on parole prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices, numbered six seven and eight.

9-6.] RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Sale of Land.

IN obedience to a decree of Court, made at June term, 1864, of Forsyth County Court, I will sell, on the premises, on the 23rd day of July, the tract of land whereon Peter Tise, dec'd., resided. This land lies on the Plank Road, 3 miles North-west of Salem.

Any person desiring to examine said land, will be shown the premises by Mr. P. Tise. Full conditions made known on day of sale.

J. H. WHITE, Adm'r.

June 16, 1864. 6-4ts.

TAX NOTICE.

I SHALL attend, with the Assessors, on FRIDAY the 1st of July next, at the Commissioners' Hall in Salem, for the purpose of receiving the List and Tax on gross sales for the quarter ending 30th of June, 1864.

WILL. FLINT, Tax Collector.

June 23, 1864. 6-3t.